

**BRODRICK ARRAIGNED AS
HIS CRIMINAL PARTNER BY
CASHIER OF ELKHART BANK**

Collins, Second Time on Stand,
Whispers Accusations of Fraud
Against Former Chief.

IS PICTURE OF DESPAIR

Responds Feebly to Tendered
Queries from United States Dis-
trict Attorney Keating.

BRODRICK WAS WARNED

Confidence Against Detection
Seemed Supreme, and Gold Bal-
ances Were Tapered With.

Having admitted his own guilt in the financial crimes which wrecked the Indiana National Bank of Elkhart, Wilson L. Collins, late cashier, yesterday implicated as leading offender in the fatal management of the bank Justice L. Brodrick, president of the institution, who is fighting charges of embezzlement, misapplication and abstraction of funds. As a third partner of the illegal management of finances Collins entangled J. Walter Brown, who will be tried next week in the Federal Court.

Collins was called to the stand at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for two and a half hours reluctantly yielded testimony which laid bare the interior transactions which are alleged to have brought the bank to an end. He was introduced by the prosecution as their last witness and their final deathblow to the cause of Justice L. Brodrick.

Coming at the end of a day of routine examination, the introduction of Collins, which had been awaited with a tense interest by court visitors, signalized the most dramatic scene of the Brodrick trial. As Collins told in a faltering voice of machinations enacted in the Indiana National Bank there was an oppressive silence in the courtroom.

His face sallow and wan, Collins, with his head bent forward on his chest, was the picture of despair. His voice was unsteady and many times indistinguishable. Attorney Keating shot question after question at him in a loud and commanding voice.

BRODRICK AWARE OF "GRAFT"
Collins testified in substance that J. L. Brodrick was fully aware of conditions at the bank, as he took the initiative in the illegal transaction; that he took money from the bank on notes made out to companies which gave him no authority; that he was present when false reports were made to the controller of currency and helped to compile them; that he made false entries in the bank's books, in short, that he was the main actor in the mismanagement. During the testimony Brodrick sat unmoved. From time to time his attorneys raised objections to Keating's questions, but with few exceptions they were not sustained and Keating continued his cross-examination.

Keating began his examination by asking the witness who made the loans of the bank. Collins replied that he and Brodrick made them, but they were finally passed on by Brodrick. "Who kept the bank books?" asked Keating.

Collins replied that the bookkeepers did the work.

"Where the deposits put in made on slips and given to the bookkeepers?"

Collins replied that they were.

"On Sept. 22, 1903, what does the entry of \$25,000 mean?"

"It means that the Garden City Stationery Company deposited that sum."

"Who made out the note by which the \$25,000 was put on a slip?"

"I am not sure," answered Collins reluctantly.

Keating demanded: "Was that \$24,000 a false charge?"

"Yes, sir," answered Collins in a low voice.

"Mr. Collins, what conversation did you have with the defendant concerning that charge?"

"Mr. Brodrick told me that he had authority from the Garden City Stationery Company to draw checks out on their accounts."

"Who counted the money at night in the vault?"

"Brodrick and myself."

"What did you do with it?"

"We recorded it in the cash book which hung in the vault and it was later put in the teller's daily cash book. Keating exhibited the card and made reference to certain cash items."

"Do those figures on this card which I have pointed out to you, the gold in the vault on those dates?"

"No, sir," replied Collins.

SHOWS \$5000 DAILY SHORTAGE.
"On an average how much less each day was there in the vault?"

"About \$10,000."

"Was there ever \$10,000 of gold in the vault?"

"I don't think so."

"On Nov. 7, 1903, does the \$24,000 in the teller's daily cashbook represent the gold in the vault at that time?" Keating placed the cash book in Collins's hands.

"No, sir."

"On Nov. 6 does the item \$21,000 represent the total gold?"

"No, sir."

"On Nov. 7 does \$21,000 represent the correct amount of gold?"

"No, sir."

"On Sept. 22 \$22,000?"

"No, sir."

"Who made those figures?"

"Mr. Brodrick and myself."

"What figure is the \$22,000 written over?"

Collins said it looked like a figure one.

"Was Brodrick present when these figures were made?"

"We were both present."

"Why did you make them on the day your report was due to the controller of currency?"

"We were afraid to expose the actual conditions of the bank."

"It was done then to deceive the controller, was it not?" thundered Keating.

"Yes, sir."

"What conversation did you have with Brodrick on making those false figures?"

"We said that we would have to reduce the cash items and increase the gold."

"Was anything ever said about being found out?"

"I said to Mr. Brodrick that we would get into a great deal of trouble if we were found out and Brodrick said 'I don't see how we will ever be found out.'"

"Mr. Keating then asked the witness concerning the loans made to the Elkhart Manufacturing Company."

TOLD BANK WAS BREAKING.
"Who made the loans to the National Manufacturing Company?" asked Keating.

"I, L. Brodrick."

"Who was the ruling controller of that company?"

"Walter Brown."

"He is also ruling director of the Consolidated Paper and Bag Company, is he not?"

Collins replied in the affirmative.

"Did you ever talk with Brodrick and Brown together concerning the loans made these two companies?"

"Yes, sir; I told Mr. Brodrick that they would break the bank. He said that they would break the bank and the companies would get the money from the companies all right. I talked with Brodrick almost every day, saying that we would have to shut these companies off or the bank would be wrecked."

"How long has the bank been making these loans?"

"Several years," replied Collins.

Mr. Keating then pressed the witness concerning the false entries that had been put in the books.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 1)



JAMES J. HILL.
President of the Northern Securities Company.

**MERGER IS DISSOLVED;
STOCK DIVIDEND OF 99
PER CENT. IS DECLARED**

James J. Hill Promptly Complies
with Recent Decision of the
Supreme Court.

ANNOUNCES A NEW PLAN

Holders of Securities Company
Stock to Receive Stock of Con-
stituent Companies.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Following a day of great excitement in the stock market and numerous conferences among the leading financial interests, the new plan of the Northern Securities Company was made public this evening. In substance it provides for a stock dividend of 99 per cent. to be effected by a reduction of that amount in the capital stock of the Securities Company.

For every share of Northern Securities stock surrendered, the company will deliver \$25 of stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and \$30.17 of the Great Northern Railway Company. The shares of the Northern Pacific Company which were taken over by the Northern Securities Company at 115 and those of Great Northern at 180 will be distributed on this basis.

The other assets of the Securities Company, consisting chiefly of its Chicago, Burlington & Quincy holdings and Northern Pacific coal lands, will remain in the treasury of the company until some plan for their distribution has been evolved.

THE NEW PLAN.
Official notice of a new plan, which is signed by President Hill, under this date, was sent to Northern Securities stockholders in a circular letter, which says in part:

"Since the formation of your company with a view to promoting, developing and enlarging the commerce and traffic of the country served by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies, and by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the traffic and earnings of the three railways have largely increased. The result has been a large and extended and their condition and facilities improved and increased."

"The stock of the Northern Securities Company was issued solely for the shares of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway Companies, and the Great Northern Railway Company, the traffic and earnings of the three railways have largely increased. The result has been a large and extended and their condition and facilities improved and increased."

"The company's acquisition of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern shares was made in the full belief that such purchases were in no wise obnoxious to any law, and the full belief that such which has received the approval of four justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Edward D. White, Rufus W. Peckham and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the suit brought by the United States against the right of the company to hold and vote the shares of the stocks of the two railway companies in itself constituted a restraint of interstate commerce prohibited by the so-called Sherman act of 1890. Accordingly, the railway companies have been forbidden to permit your company, or to collect dividends on the shares held by it."

DISTRIBUTION PLAN.
"Therefore, your directors, at a meeting held this day, have, under the advice of counsel, decided that in order to fully and promptly comply with the decree in this suit it is necessary to reduce the capital stock of the company and to distribute to its shareholders the shares of stock of said railway companies now held by it. To this

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2)

**"ANTI-PUFF" SOCIETY
IS FORMED IN MARION**

Boys Do Away with All Forms of
Tobacco-Using and Girls Taboo
Ornate Hair-Dressing.

BADGE IS A BLUE RIBBON

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
MARION, Ind., March 22.—At Jonesboro, five miles south of here, an "anti-puff" society of young men and young women has been formed, and it is proposed that a state organization be the outgrowth of the movement. The boys are to do away with all forms of tobacco using, and the girls are to forego fancy and ornate styles of hairdressing.

The "puff" is the adjustable kind, but, according to the press agent of the new society, the anti-puff proposition must not be regarded as cutting out the press puff. The members of the new society wear blue ribbons, and the boys are to wear blue shirts. The society is a big demand for the blue boys, and cigar dealers are scheming to disarm the anti-puff workers.

**SHOOTS WIFE AND SON,
THEN KILLS HIMSELF**

NEW YORK, March 22.—Christian Kirschner, a boarding-house keeper in Kent avenue, Brooklyn, to-day shot and killed his four-year-old son, dangerously wounded his wife, and then committed suicide by shooting. Jealousy is the supposed cause of the crime.



Alarming Development of the Hearst Boom.

**BITTER PRIMARY FIGHT
IN BLACKFORD COUNTY**

Major Steele Believed to Have Six
and Landis Three of the Nine
Delegates Selected.

ASSAULT AT THE POLLS

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
HARTFORD CITY, Ind., March 22.—Owing to the general confusion in Licking township, in which this city is situated, the final result of the Republican congressional primary will not be known before to-morrow morning. At 11:30, however, Landis managers claimed four out of the nine delegates, but later returns caused them to modify their claim to three delegates for Landis. As the Steele managers concede Landis three, there is little question that the final count will show this result. Jackson township went to Steele by a vote of 70 to 64, and Washington went to Landis by a vote of 71 to 11.

The election was the hottest primary contest ever waged in Blackford county. Banker M. G. Lupton, a member of the Governor's staff and a prominent politician, and S. Myers, a barber, who was assisting him in getting out the vote for Steele, fought this evening at a polling place. Lupton was arrested, escorted to the mayor's office, where he pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Myers was fined for provoking Myers, who had been working for Steele, then began to work for Landis.

**STEELE MANAGERS ARE
PLEASED WITH RESULT**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
MARION, Ind., March 22.—The Steele leaders of Grant county were greatly pleased when they received returns from Blackford county, showing that Major Steele had secured six of the nine delegates elected in that county to-day, showing a gain of five over his vote in Blackford two years ago. It is the feeling here that the Steele victory in Blackford after a hard fight and such a decisive vote, will have a tremendous influence on the contests elsewhere. Major Steele was not at home to receive the news.

**ENGAGE IN QUARREL
AND BOTH MEET DEATH**

CINCINNATI, March 22.—William Rogers and George Dawn, both employees of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, were instantly killed by an incoming train at the Park-street crossing here to-day. The two were quarreling on the tracks at the time and failed to see the approaching train.

**AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN
POISONED AT ASHKABAD**

Rumor of Assassination of Ha-
bibullah Kahn Reaches St.
Petersburg.

TWO YEARS ON THRONE

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—A dispatch received from Ashkabad, the capital of the Russian transcasian territory, says a rumor is current there that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned.

Habibullah Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was born in 1872 and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, Oct. 1, 1901.

It was recently reported that the Ameer was in trouble with his family. The widow of the late ruler refused to give up the treasures that were in her husband's keeping and for some season or other the Ameer was afraid to enforce his will.

The coveted jewels are said to fill to the brim four large chests. The blacksmiths who made them asserted so much when put to the torture. The widow surrounded herself with a large bodyguard that defied the Ameer. Upon the latter's protest the widow wrote to him: "If thou wishest my husband's inheritance, call for it. I am ready for thee."

The Ameer recently dismissed the chief justice of the land, his brother, Umar, and sent him into banishment. Umar, it appeared, beheaded with his own hand the Ameer's master of horse, when the official refused to let him have a carriage.

Wreck of Santa Fe Express.
POINT RICHMOND, Cal., March 22.—The Santa Fe east-bound express ran into a washout near Redley to-day. The train was turned over and several passengers were injured.

**BELOIT SWEEP BY FLOOD
AND VISITED BY FLAMES**

Wisconsin City Suffers Property
Loss of \$250,000 by Fire
and Water.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH

BELOIT, Wis., March 22.—Beloit was fire and flood swept to-day and a large tract of country is still under water, but the worst is over. The total damage is over \$250,000. Submerged fire bells and shrieking whistles awakened the people to the day of the greatest terror ever known in the city. Shortly after 3 o'clock treacherous turtles began to rise rapidly, and it was only a half hour until the water flooded the valley. Fifteen minutes later the water rose over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

South Beloit was entirely submerged and the water continued to rise until 10 o'clock, when the flood reached the depth of three feet at Broad and State streets, and extended almost to the corner of Grand avenue. The heavy thunderstorms that raged over the St. Paul Railroad tracks and swept down St. Paul avenue and Broad street, and the residents, called from their slumbers, found their houses surrounded by a seething torrent.

**MARTIAL LAW DECLARED
IN COLORADO COAL FIELD**

Governor Peabody Rushes State
Troops to Trinidad Under
Sealed Orders.

CONFLICT IS EXPECTED

DENVER, March 22.—A proclamation was issued by Governor Peabody to-night declaring the county of Las Animas in a state of insurrection and rebellion. Subsequently an order was issued for 300 troops under command of Major Z. T. Hill to proceed to Trinidad, the county seat.

The men were instructed to gather aboard trains and were given sealed orders and told to open them at midnight. In his proclamation the Governor says there exists in Las Animas county a certain class of individuals who are fully armed and acting together, resisting the laws of the State and offering violence to citizens and property. The civil authorities of the county are quoted as authority for the statement that no less than 1,500 unemployed men are armed in apparent anticipation of an open conflict.

Las Animas county forms the larger portion of the southern Colorado coal fields, where the members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike for several months.

TRINIDAD, Col., March 22.—A convention of members of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, has been called to assemble in this city Thursday next. Members of the union say that a vote is to be taken on continuing the strike or returning to work.

**LOUISVILLE WOMAN SUES
TO RECOVER A FARM**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Mrs. Ella M. Watt, of Louisville, Ky., has filed suit in the United States Circuit Court here to recover certain valuable farm property in Clinton county, Illinois, of which she claims her son-in-law, William De Ford, an artist, has defrauded her to escape litigation.

She deeded the land to her son and daughter, without consideration, and afterward, in the Federal Court here, recovered her title. She now alleges that De Ford, at the muzzle of a revolver, compelled his wife to deed her interest to him. "Bluff" Nelson Watt, the son, to deed his share over to her, and it now is in possession.

Mrs. Watt is the daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Nelson, an eminent physician of Louisville. Her husband, James Watt, is a son of the late Maj. William Watt, of Indianapolis.

**JUDGE CORY DIES AFTER
CONCLUDING A SPEECH**

Speaks at a Banquet, Sits Down,
Lights a Cigar and Sudden-
ly Expires.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGOAN

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—While attending a banquet at the St. Louis Club to-night Judge Eugene Carey, of Chicago, suddenly dropped dead. Judge Carey was a prominent fire-insurance man, and was in St. Louis to attend the meeting of fire underwriters, in whose honor the banquet was given by the local insurance men.

Judge Carey was the third speaker. He was preceded by David R. Francis, president of the world's fair. Judge Carey concluded by paying a tribute to the world's fair, sat down and lighted a cigar. Almost immediately his head fell forward and before he could be removed from the room he was dead.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Mr. Carey, who was manager of the Western department of the big insurance company, was prominent in political and club circles. In 1882 he was a candidate for mayor of Chicago on a Republican high-license platform, but was defeated. He was elected president of the Union League Club in 1900. During the civil war he was a captain in the First Wisconsin Volunteers and at the close of the war he lived in Nashville, Tenn. While living in that city he was elected to the State Senate and was later made judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee. He came to Chicago in 1871.

Emperor William Arrives.
PORT MAHON, Island of Minorca, Spain, March 22.—Emperor William arrived here this morning on the steamer Koelnig Albert, and left at 5 o'clock this evening.

**PORT ARTHUR AGAIN
BOMBARDED BY THE
JAPANESE SQUADRON**

Torpedo Boats Began the Attack at Midnight Mon-
day and the Engagement Was Continued by
Battleships Until Tuesday Noon

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORTS

Five Soldiers Killed and Ten Wounded--Japanese
Ship Struck--Rumor that the Harbor En-
trance Has Been Blocked

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Lieutenant General Stoessel reports that at midnight of March 21 Japanese torpedo boats were discovered by our searchlights. Our guardships and fort batteries opened fire upon them, the firing lasting for twenty minutes. At 4 o'clock in the morning the attack was renewed."

"At 6:30 o'clock in the morning four of the enemy's ships appeared from the south, followed by the whole squadron of eleven ships and eight torpedo boats. Our squadron left the roadstead to meet the enemy."

"At 9 o'clock the enemy's battleships opened fire on Liao-tshin, after which they took up a position behind the rocky eminence of Liao-tshin and bombarded Port Arthur."

Viceroy Alexieff adds that he is waiting for details.

A later dispatch from the viceroy to the Emperor says:

"According to a supplementary report from Lieutenant General Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Liao-tshin and Golubinskaya bay (Pigeon bay), while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southeast of Port Arthur."

"At 9:20 the battleship Retvizan opened fire over the crest of Liao-tshin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line in the outer roadstead."

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened and the Japanese fleet, reuniting, drew off slowly to the southeast, and at 12:30 had disappeared."

"During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised."

LONDON, March 22.—A correspondent of the Times at Tokio, under yesterday's date, cables that it is rumored the Japanese have succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur.

**ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S
REPORT ON THE FIGHT**

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—A telegram from Viceroy Alexieff to the Emperor gives Vice Admiral Makaroff's report of the Port Arthur fight. It follows:

"At midnight of March 21 two of the enemy's torpedo boats approached the outer roadstead, but were discovered by the searchlights of the batteries and fired upon by the forts and by the gunboats Bobr and Otavay. They were obliged to retire."

"At 6